

C

Tent  
Self-set

N° 18,123



A.D. 1903

Date of Application, 21st Aug., 1903

Complete Specification Left, 20th May, 1904—Accepted, 23rd June, 1904

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION. **DUPLEX**

**An Improved Trap for Snaring Sparrows and other Birds.**

I, CHARLES WYATT, of Waterloo Farm, Frome, in the County of Somerset, Farmer's Son, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:

This invention relates to an improved trap for snaring sparrows and other birds, and has for its object the provision of an effective trap of simple construction which will catch sparrows or other birds in considerable numbers and without having to be set or manipulated.

In accordance with this my said invention I construct the trap of wire-netting of suitable mesh, and give such trap an approximate cylindrical form, the lower side or bottom being flat to allow it to rest securely upon the ground.

10 At one end, and at suitable intervals along the top and sides of the trap, I provide openings for the birds to enter, such openings being in the form of conical or funnel-shaped passages, and extending some way into the interior of the trap.

15 The entrance openings in the outer walls of the trap are given a considerably larger diameter than that of the openings which communicate with the interior of the trap, the walls of the passages aforesaid tapering from the outer openings to the inner ones.

20 Within the trap, near one end thereof, I provide a conical or funnel-shaped partition, all the entrance openings aforesaid communicating with that part of the trap so partitioned off.

The said conical partition is provided with a small opening in its apex, through which the trapped birds pass into the end of the trap, an opening being provided in the end wall of such trap, adjacent the opening in the said partition, for the removal of the trapped birds, such opening being normally closed by means of a flexible mouth or bag provided with a slip-noose or string threaded through such mouth or bag.

It will be understood from the foregoing that the birds find their way into the trap through the entrance passages aforesaid, from whence they pass through the opening in the partition into the end of the trap, the arrangement of the partition constituting a double trap, which, in conjunction with the peculiar form of the entrance openings, precludes any chance of the birds escaping when once they have entered the trap.

25 The inner or smaller openings of the entrance passages aforesaid are arranged at such a height from the bottom of the trap as will necessitate the trapped birds extending their wings should they attempt to leave the trap by the way they entered, the size of such openings naturally preventing the birds passing out when their wings are so extended.

Dated this 21st day of Aug. 1903.

HUGHES, SON & THORNTON,  
38, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.  
Applicant's Agents.

40

[Price 8d.]

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

## COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

**An Improved Trap for Snaring Sparrows and other Birds.**

I, CHARLES WYATT, of Waterloo Farm, Frome, in the County of Somerset, Farmer's Son, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:

This invention relates to an improved trap for snaring sparrows and other birds, and has for its object the provision of an effective trap of simple construction which will catch sparrows or other birds in considerable numbers and without having to be set or manipulated. 5

In the annexed illustrative drawings forming part of this specification, Fig. 1 is a side sectional skeleton view of a trap made in accordance with my invention. 10

Fig. 2 being a plan view thereof, while

Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view of one end of the trap.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts wherever occurring throughout the several figures of the drawings.

In carrying my invention into practice I construct the trap *a* of wire-netting 15 of suitable mesh, such as that shewn by Fig. 3, and give such trap an approximate cylindrical form, the lower side or bottom *a*<sup>1</sup> being flat to allow it to rest securely upon the ground.

At one end, and at suitable intervals along the top and sides of the trap, I provide openings *b* for the birds to enter, such openings being in the form of conical or funnel-shaped passages which extend some way into the interior of the trap. 20

The entrance openings *b* in the outer walls of the trap *a* are given a considerably larger diameter than that of the exit openings *c* which communicate with the interior of the trap, the walls of the passages aforesaid tapering from 25 the outer openings to the inner ones as indicated by *d*.

Within the trap, near one end thereof, I provide a conical or funnel-shaped partition *e*, all the entrance openings *b* aforesaid communicating with that part of the trap so partitioned off.

The said conical partition *e* is provided with a small opening *e*<sup>1</sup> in the apex, 30 through which the trapped birds pass into the end *a*<sup>2</sup> of the trap, an opening being provided in the end wall of such trap, adjacent the opening *e*<sup>1</sup> in the said partition *e*, for the removal of the trapped birds, such opening being normally closed by means of a flexible mouth or bag provided with a slip-noose or string threaded through such mouth or bag; or alternatively a hinged door *f* 35 may be provided for closing the said opening.

It will be understood from the foregoing that the birds find their way into the trap through the entrance passages aforesaid, from whence they pass through the opening *e*<sup>1</sup> in the partition *e* into the end *a*<sup>2</sup> of the trap, the arrangement of the partition constituting a double trap, which, in conjunction with the peculiar 40 form of the entrance openings, precludes any chance of the birds escaping when once they have entered the trap.

The inner or exit openings *c* of the entrance passages aforesaid are arranged at such a height from the bottom *a*<sup>1</sup> of the trap as will necessitate the trapped birds extending their wings should they attempt to leave the trap by the way they entered, the size of such openings naturally preventing the birds passing out when their wings are so extended. 45

Although my invention is specially applicable to the snaring of sparrows and

*Wyatt's Improved Trap for Snaring Sparrows and other Birds.*

other birds, it may also be applied to the purpose of trapping rats and other vermin.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:

The improved trap, consisting in a cylindrical body of meshed wire or its equivalent having a plurality of entrance openings therein which communicate, by means of conical passages, with the interior of the trap, the inner ends of said passages being a sufficient height above the bottom of said trap; a conical partition in one end of the trap, with which said passages communicate; and an opening adapted to be normally kept closed, for removing the trapped contents, substantially as hereinbefore specified, and as illustrated by the drawings.

Dated this 20th day of May 1904.

15

HUGHES, SON & THORNTON,  
38, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.  
Agents for Applicant.

Redhill: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, by Love & Malcomson, Ltd.—1904.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

This Page Blank (uspto)

43 FIGURING & TRAPPING,  
Trapping Art and Ever-set.

1903

A.D. 1903. AUG. 21. NO. 18,123.  
WYATT'S COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

(1 SHEET)

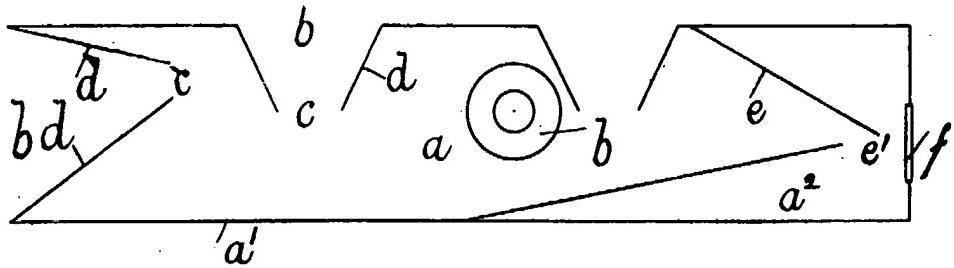


Fig. 1.

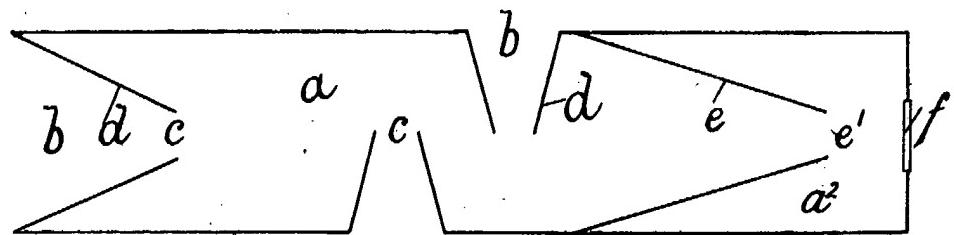


Fig. 2.

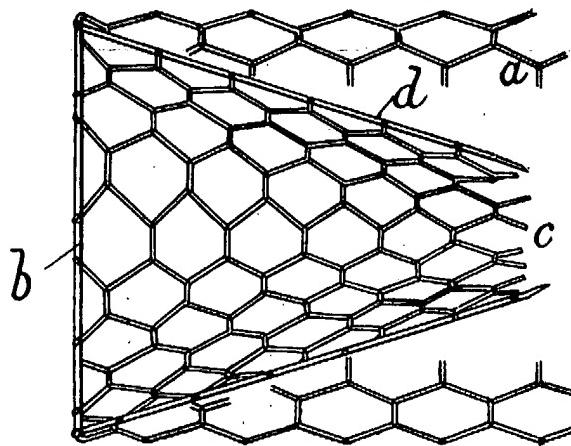


Fig. 3.

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

**This Page Blank (uspto)**